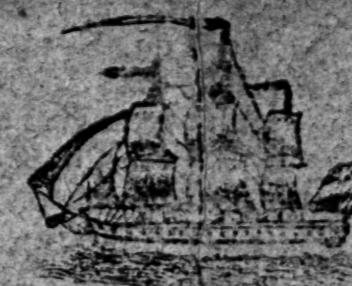


from the subscriber on
a negro man named M.
five years old, five feet
high, rather slender, and
looks rather large. And
took with him a crab colored
a black jacket, a pair
made of planes, and a pair
I will give the above reward
in some jail, and no
David Stuart,
Va.
d6:2am
Mandeville,
AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Received,
oxes Rousett's C.
of the very first quality
Snuff,
and Fine,
JUSTARD,
Iphia CHOCOLATE,
HAS ALSO,
hortment as usual,
IQUORS, and GROCE
LET,
stand for business lately
Mr Charles Bennett, at the
Fairfax-streets.
I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John West
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Rope, and other Cons
may be wanted.
Joseph Harper.
SALE,
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Turnpike Road do.
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state of John Watts.
Taylor, Esq.
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the subscriber on Sun
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He is about 33 years
is high, pitted with the
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INMENT.
H MOTT.
Tavern, Alexandria,
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and dispatch.

SALE BY
John G. Ladd.
Dollars Reward.
from the subscriber on
a negro man named M.
five years old, five feet
high, rather slender, and
looks rather large. And
took with him a crab colored
a black jacket, a pair
made of planes, and a pair
I will give the above reward
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Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1809.

[No. 2392.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;

or,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,

No. 16 is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: it is much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, to
gether with the Striking Tubs, to rent for the
next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3.

2avom

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALBANY:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Indianapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
and the rustic in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.

He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockhol
ers of the Bank of Alexandria, that
a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the
capital stock of said Bank for the half year
ending this day, is declared, and will be ready
to be paid to them on Thursday next the
8th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier

January 3.

3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M' Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi
ence of persons, distinguished by their great
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti
ness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg
ed and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with atten
tion. The present edition of this excel
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi
tion of this valuable work. The improve
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it; espe
cially to young readers, who love entertain
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi
cation of more than seventy remarkable char
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of refection, may
contribute to arrest the careless and wander
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or disconcert those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing
paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope
dia.

October 20.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogheads 1st and 2d qua
lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a
considerable part of his time to the
study of foreign languages and the manner in
which they may be taught with most advan
tage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*,

which, being now considered as a necessary
branch of polite education, he flatters himself
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and
the method of teaching which he means to
adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Dufy, so gene
rally approved of) added to a strict attention
to a clear and proper pronunciation, will ena
ble his pupils to acquire the language in a
shorter time, than that which has hitherto
been in use—of which a little experience will
prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from
Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town
as soon as he finds prospect to defray the
expenses of house-keeping, and invites there
fore those who wish to be instructed to make
their applications, the sooner the better, to
Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary
information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the
Spanish and German Languages, should any
scholars offer.

January 17.

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,

IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$ 8 100.

December 29.

Charitable Marine Society Lot tery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at
three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be
entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital
prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000

1 of 3000

1 of 2500

1 of 2000

2 of 1500

1 of 1000

4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes
of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 50, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of Six Dol
lars, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where
a correct check of the drawings are kept, and
all Tickets sold as above examined free of
expense.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Priz
es as soon as drawn.

January 9.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street
Wharf—

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(VIA NORFOLK.)

EXPOSITION OF THE SITUATION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Legislative Body, Nov. 3.

M. Crete, minister of the interior, delivered the following exposition of the situation of the empire.

(The following are the most material parts—the whole of it would fill more than a newspaper.)

After having spoken of what has been done under the head of Justice, Worship, Science and Literature, public Institutions, internal Administration, public works, Bridges and Highways, Industry, Trade, Agriculture, Finance, and the Navy; the Exposition proceeds to speak of the war.

OF THE PRESENT WAR.

At the period of your last sittings, gentlemen, every thing concurred to deliver Europe from its agitations: but England, the enemy of the world, repeated again the cry of eternal war, and the war continues. What then is the object—what will be the issue?

The object of this war is the enslaving of the world by the exclusive possession of the seas. Undoubtedly by signing treaties of slavery disguised under the sacred name of peace, nations would obtain repose; but that shameful repose would be death. In this alternative, the choice between submission and resistance would not be doubtful.

The war which England has provoked, which she continues with so much pride and obstinacy, is the conclusion of the ambitious system which she has cherished for two centuries—Mixed with the politics of the continent, she has been able to keep Europe in perpetual agitation, by feeding all the jealous and envious passions against France—She wishes to humble or destroy her—in keeping the people of the continent constantly under arms, in thus isolating the maritime powers, she had the art to profit by the divisions which she fomented among her neighbors, in order to extend far her conquests.

It is thus that she has extended her colonies and augmented her naval force, and that by the aid of that force she thinks henceforth to be able to enjoy her usurpation, and arrogate to herself the exclusive possession of the seas.

But until these latter times at least, she paid some particular homage to the rights of nations, she seemed to respect the rights of her allies, and even by returning towards peace to let her enemies breathe.

This kind of management has ceased to accord with the development of a system which she neither can nor will dissemble longer. Every thing that does not serve her interests is her enemy—The abandonment of her alliance is a cause of war—Neutrality is a revolt, and all nations that resist her yoke are given up to her pitiless ravages.

We could not have foreseen what would have been the effect of so much audacity, if the fortune of our country had not raised up a superior man, whom she has destined to ward off the evils with which England menaces the world.

He had constantly to combat the allies of that power upon the continent and to conquer the enemies whom she had excited against us. Always attacked, always menaced, he was to regulate his policy on that position, and he felt that in order to meet that contest, it was necessary to augment our force, and weaken that of our enemy.

The emperor always pacific, but always armed from necessity, was not ambitious of the aggrandisement of the empire—prudence alone directed his views—He was to release our ancient frontiers from the too near danger of sudden attacks, and to found their security upon limits fortified by nature—finally he was by alliances so to separate France from her rivals, that the sight even of an enemy's standard should not alarm the territory of the empire.

England conquered in the struggle which she had so often renewed, profited nevertheless by them to increase her wealth by the universal monopoly of trade.

She had impoverished her allies by wars in which they had alone combated for her interests abandoned at the moment her arms

ceased to be of use to her, their fate became so much the more indifferent to her, because she kept up with them commercial relations, even in continuing the war with France.

France herself left to the English the hope of a shameful slavery to the wants of certain objects, of which they conceived her generous population incapable of supporting the privation. They thought that not being able to touch the territory of the empire with their arms, they would intrude into her bosom a commerce now become her most dangerous enemy, the admission of which would have exhausted her most precious resources.

The genius and prudence of the emperor did not fail to see this danger. Enveloped in the difficulties of a continental war, he ceased not to repel from his states the monopoly of English commerce. He has been able to complete since the measures an efficacious resistance.

We must not deceive ourselves; since the English have declared this new kind of war, all the ports of the continent are blockaded—the ocean is forbidden to every neutral ship which shall not pay to the British treasure a tribute, which it presumes to impose upon the whole population of the world.

To this law of slavery nations have replied by measures of reprisal, and by wishes for the annihilation of such tyranny.

The English nation is isolated from all other nations—it shall be fixed in that situation. All her commercial relations with the continent are suspended; she is struck with the excommunication which she provoked herself.

Hence the war consists in repelling the English commerce from all parts, and in employing all the means proper to support that measure.

France has concurred with energy in excluding the monopoly of commerce: she is resigned to privations which long habit had rendered more sensible—some branches of her agriculture and her industry have suffered and still suffer—but the prosperity of the mass of the nation has not been injured—she familiarises herself to this passing state, the duration of which even she beholds without fear.

THE ALLIES OF FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES, SACRIFICE WITH HER, AND WITH AN EQUALLY GENEROUS RESOLUTION, THEIR PRIVATE CONVENIENCES.

England had touched the moment in which her exclusion from the continent would have been consummated; but she has availed herself of recent circumstances to extend over Spain the genius of evil, and to agitate in that unhappy country all the furious passions; she has sought for allies even in the ranks of the inquisition, and in the most barbarous prejudices.

Miserable people! To whom do you confide your destinies? To the despiser of your manners, to the enemy of your religion, to those, who violated their promises, have erected upon your territory a monument of their audacity; an affront, whose impunity, for a century and a half, would give evidence against your courage, if the weakness of your government had not alone been guilty of it!

You ally yourselves with the English, who so often wounded your pride and your independence; who so long have invaded by open violence, and even in the bosom of peace, the commerce of your colonies; who, to intimate to you the prohibition to remain neutral, prefaced their decrees by the pillage of your treasures, and the massacre of your seamen; who, in short, have covered Europe with their contempt for their allies, and for the abusive promises which they have made them! You will recover no doubt from your delusion! You will then mourn the new perfidies that are destined for you! But what blood and tears will have flowed before this slow return to wisdom!

The English, hitherto absent from the great battles, try a new fortune upon the continent—they strip their island, and leave Sicily almost defenceless, in the presence of our brave king who commands a French army, and who has just deprived them of the strong position of the isle of Caprea. What then will be the fruit of their efforts? Could they hope to exclude the French from Spain and Portugal? Can success be doubtful, the Emperor himself commanding his invincible legions? What presage does the heroic army of Portugal afford, which, contending against double its numbers, was able to erect trophies of victory upon the very ground where it fought with so much advantage and to dictate the conditions of a glorious retreat.

In preparing a fresh contest against our only enemy, the wisdom of the emperor has done every thing that was necessary for the maintenance of peace upon the con-

tinent. He may rely upon it, without doubt, since Austria, the only power that could disturb it in future, has given the strongest assurance of her dispositions, by recalling her ambassador from London, and by putting an end to all political communication with England.

Yet Austria had recently made armaments—they took place undoubtedly without any hostile intention—yet prudence dictated energetic measures of precaution—the armies of Germany and Italy, are strengthening themselves with the levies of the new conscription—the troops of the confederation of the Rhine are complete, well organized and disciplined.

One hundred thousand of the grand army quit the Prussian states to occupy the camp at Bologna, whilst Denmark, henceforth sheltered from invasion on the part of England, is evacuated by our troops, who are concentrating themselves. Before the end of January, the battalions drafted for Spain will be replaced upon the Banks of the Elbe and the Rhine.

Those who had quitted Italy last year, return to their ancient destination.

Such, gentlemen, is the external situation of the empire.

In the interior, the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of institutions have excited the gratitude of the people.

The president Fontanes made a reply to the minister—in which he says, “Woe to the sovereign who is only great at the head of his armies! happy he, who is incessantly employed in useful works to unbend himself after the fatigues of war.” “We cannot pay the emperor a greater homage than to wish that his warlike talents may soon become useless—He is sure to find in himself other means of grandeur. Let us not doubt it, thanks to all he will undertake for the national felicity, his renown as conqueror will be hereafter only the weakest part of his glory.”

PARIS, November 4.

The departure of the minister for foreign affairs from Bayonne is delayed by the dispatches sent by the English government.

November 7.

Different letters from Bayonne and Bordeaux afford some details upon the victory which preceded marshal Ney's return to Bilbao. It is said that the Spaniards lost 3000 men killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners—and it is added, that the marquis de Roman was wounded. They speak also of an advantage gained by general Matthieu, and of a movement of the duke of Dantzig against Saragossa.

The prince of Neufchâtel is arrived at Bayonne.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 13.

Town-meeting.—The inhabitants of this town, assembled yesterday, to take into consideration the calamitous situation of our country, and to adopt such measures as may be thought expedient for the relief of our present sufferings. The largest concourse of people assembled that perhaps ever met in town meeting since the town was incorporated. After choosing William Bartlet, Esq. Moderator, and a suitable prayer being made by the Reverend Dr. Spring, a committee was chosen to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the town, and a Petition to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, praying their interference to obtain a redress of grievances, which, after retiring a short time, returned, and reported the same for acceptance.

Some debate arose upon accepting the resolutions and Petition, in which the most indecorous observations were made by the feeble opposition. It was finally carried, almost unanimously, only ten voting in the negative; those principally officers of government, or expectants of offices.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, as the sense of this town: That the people of these United States have arrived at a crisis, distressing and portentous, beyond parallel; and calling aloud on every citizen, anxiously to explore its causes and its remedies.

That we consider the acts of Congress, laying the embargo, as originating neither in necessity, nor in sound policy. That we view them as hostile to the most essential interests of our country; as calculated to empty our national treasury; to plunge individuals into the depths of embarrassment and distress; and to spread poverty and wretchedness, vice and insubordination, through this once happy community.

That while we consider these laws as involving a needless and enormous waste of property, we are still more distressed at those violations of right, which they have introduced. That we can never contemplate, but with horror, laws, which rest in

the executive officers of continental powers, unknown to the constitution, restrictive of the liberties and consciences, and threatening to convert this republic into a military despotism.

That we view with inexpressible alarm the organization of a great and unusual military force, in a time of peace; of which the destination is studiously concealed by government; and whose object it is difficult to conjecture, unless it be to overawe the community, and enforce measures waging at once with their wishes, their interests, and their most precious rights.

That we hold ourselves ready to unsheathe the sword in a war plainly just and necessary, and in no other: That we feel the most alarming apprehensions, that it is the intentions of the National Government to league itself with the French nation in a war with Great-Britain; a war that would partake of neither of these qualities; for we believe that every difficulty, subsisting between us and Great-Britain, might be amicably adjusted by honest and impartial negotiation.

That deeply aggrieved by the measures of government abovementioned, and solemnly determined to seek redress by every legal and constitutional method, we are yet not less determined to abstain from every form of violent opposition; nor will we countenance such opposition in others.

That having respectfully and earnestly petitioned the President, and the Congress of the United States, for relief, but in vain, we will address ourselves to the Legislature of our Commonwealth, as the more immediate guardian of our rights, praying them to adopt such measures as the pressure and private distress demands.

That we consider the administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, as having been eminently wise, magnanimous and impartial, both in their domestic and foreign aspects, and instrumental, under the blessing of God, of raising this people to a wonderful height of prosperity and happiness. That we consider most of the evils which afflict or threaten us now, as flowing from a dereliction of their principles and policy. We therefore declare our firm persuasion, that if our country is to be saved from its present distresses and dangers, it must be by a return to such men and such measures.

That these Resolutions be communicated to our fellow-citizens in the neighboring towns, for their approbation, and concurrence—and that the MODERATOR of this meeting be a committee for that purpose.

GLOUCESTER RESOLVES.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, January 12th, 1809—the following Resolves were read, and unanimously accepted with one dissentient only—viz.

As the object of Government is the Security and Protection of the governed—

Resolved, That every Administration, whose object or tendency is other than the public good; or whose policy is guided by other motives than the general interest, neither comports with the design of Heaven, nor merits the esteem or confidence of men.

Resolved, That there is nothing more desirable or advantageous than PEACE, when bottomed on Justice and Honor; so there is nothing more disgraceful, when attained by base means, and purchased at the price of Independence and Liberty.

Resolved, That as our national rulers have attempted to teach us a lesson hard to be understood by freemen, viz. That our vessels must rot at our wharves for security—our mariners desert their country for employment and protection, or starve at home—our produce must perish on our hands—a standing army must be distributed through our country to enforce the most unjust, unequal and oppressive laws—the people must be reduced step by step to poverty till their spirit is broken down, and they become a nation of slaves—and the will of a President must be paramount to the constitution; so, we will never applaud, or support that administration, who at this awful crisis, are regardless of our sufferings—who trample on our rights, and turn a deaf ear to our just complaints.

Resolved, That some of the most important provisions of the constitution have been violated;—that Congress, under pretence of regulating, have annihilated commerce—that a standing army has been raised, and troops quartered among us, in time of profound peace, to enforce at the point of the bayonet, the most tyrannical laws;—that the “encroachments of the general government on the state governments,” ought to be “signals of general alarm”—one spirit ought to animate the whole—and above all arouse the Northern states to a real sense of their danger.

Resolved, That as the inhabitants of this town, with many others in the State have

reduced for their grievances petitioning Congress; an *Assembly* have been treated with *contempt*—the *subscribers* represented as *enemies* to the *country*—the *Assembly* called “the worthiest” they consider it their duty, in this publication to seek relief from another *Assembly*. That to our state *Assembly* took for council, protection a *swiftest* period of general *calm* we have been educated in *liberty*, and from our *parents* have been taught to be *land* of *freedom* so we will not surrender our *precious* *rights* to either *foreign* or *domestic* *enemies*. That the *firm* *display* of *independence*, made by the *minority* *submits* them to our *highest* *interests* *and* *unassailable*; *as* *inhabitants* of this *town* are *assert*; so they will be and *under* *their* *independence* *freed*. That we reciprocally *expressed* by our *delegates* *in* *the* *town* *meeting*.

Resolved, That a *respectable* *committee* *substituted* in the *name* of the *general* *court* of this *town* *petitioning* that *body* *body* *measures* as in *their* *wisdom* *convenient* *for* *the* *public* *welfare* *committee* *be* *chosen* *for* *this* *Resolved*. That a *committee* *be* *appointed* *to* *wait* *on* *the* *town* *meeting* *that* *they* *to* *suppress* *all* *disorderly* *and* *noise* *every* *abuse* *off* *malicious*, *or* *combination* *of* *persons* *and* *wharves*, *harbors*, *or* *ships*, *either* *by* *night* *or* *day* *or* *by* *force* *and* *terror* *of* *the* *inhabitants* *and* *protect* *what* *little* *property* *we* *left*—*that* *we* *will* *use* *all* *means* *to* *arrest* *disturbers* *and* *malicious* *persons* *or* *such* *others* *as* *have* *no* *sense* *of* *authority* *from* *government* *or* *by* *night*, *or* *utter* *any* *threatening* *Speeches*, *to* *the* *good* *people* *of* *the* *town* *at* *any* *time* *we* *will* *ever* *hold* *in* *abuse* *spies* *and* *night-walkers*, *and* *on* *the* *spoils* *of* *their* *inhabitants*.

Resolved, That the *said* *Resolves* *above* *going* *is* *a* *true* *copy* *of* *the* *Editor* *of* *the* *Columbia* *Advertiser*.

Attest,

JOHN ROGERS,
Gloucester, Jan. 12, 1809

NEW YORK, Jan.
CHANCES FOR NEWS.
At this port, the November Packets, from Falmouth, Ellingsburg, Leffingwell, the brig Eliza, Chapman, England—the ship Delaware—Cronk—and the disputed packet from France. All of these (except one at London) were last advices, and of course will furnish something in November: but on the 7th November packet has been sent to Falmouth, and we have some days before the November packet may arrive.

January 20
By the Swedish schooner Lucy-Cayes, we learn, that the island of Ceylon were still carrying on a war. The island was supplied with provisions, and carrying on a great trade.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE
At the Office of the Alexandria Gazette
Price 25 Cents

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

The Committee appointed by Council, acknowledge the reception of two quarters of Beef, from two of the Butchers, as donations for the benefit of the poor.

The Boston Centinel states that the collector of the port of Boston and his deputy have resigned their offices.

The same paper informs us that the merchants of Boston have refused to comply with the provisions of Mr. Giles's supplementary embargo act, by refusing to unload their vessels or give the necessary bonds that they will not depart the waters of the United States.

The editor of the N. York Evening Post, states, that John Rogers, who presided as town clerk, at the meeting held in Gloucester, Massachusetts, on the 12th instant, is a lineal descendant of the rev. John Rogers who was burnt at Smithfield (England) as a martyr.

On the 21st of November, in London, the price of flour was 90 shillings per sack, equal to 53 shillings sterling the American barrel. Cotton 3 shillings to 3s. 6d. per lb. Tobacco 2 shillings to 2s. 2 1-2d. per lb.

We are authorised to state that the following correspondence is genuine:

M. de Beaujolais is charged by the Plenipotentiary of France, to communicate to the Chevalier de Foranda, the Constitution of Spain. He takes advantage of this opportunity to assure the Chevalier of his most distinguished consideration.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14. 1809.

The above note was received at 11 o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, and at 12, the following answer was dispatched.

The Charge des Affaires of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. the Beloved, has received the note which the Chevalier Beaujolais sent him by order of the minister of France, enclosing what is entitled the constitution of Spain and the Indies, by which it appears that Joseph Napoleon is king of Spain and the Indies. But being informed that Spain and her American possessions (excepting only that part of the Peninsula, which French bayonets have deprived of the liberty of choice) demand with the greatest affection that their beloved Ferdinand may be restored to Madrid, to whom they have sworn fidelity and offer to sacrifice their tranquility, property and lives for the purpose of restoring him to the throne of his predecessors; and strongly reprobating what is called at Bayonne, the Constitution of Spain and the Indies, the Charge des Affaires of his Catholic Majesty, returns it to the Chev. de Beaujolais, because to accept it would be an act of High Treason to the Spanish nation. He avails himself of this opportunity of tendering his respectful consideration.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14. 1809.

[Phil. Amer. D. Advertiser.]

SENATE, January 18.

Nothing of importance done.

JANUARY 19.

Mr. Leib, a Senator from Pennsylvania appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Giles, from the committee to whom was referred on the 6th inst. the message of the President of the U. S. on the subject of fortifications, reported in part a bill making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the sea-port towns and harbors of the U. States and to defray the expences of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi the Canal of Carondelet.

JANUARY 20.

Mr. Tiff, according to leave, brought in a bill to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the U. States.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of sick, disabled and distressed seamen, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouse, that part of the bill, that provides for refunding to the U. S. the sum appropriated, was struck out—Yea 20—Nays 11.

On motion of Mr. Pope the word "distressed," was struck out—Yea 18—Nays 14—So amended the relief extended is limited to sick and disabled seamen.

After further consideration the bill was postponed till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

FRIDAY, January 20.

EXTRA SESSION.

The house were engaged the whole of this day in warmly debating the bill to al-

ter the time of the next meeting of congress.

The motion pending when the house yesterday adjourned for striking out "the 4th Monday in May" was negatived by a large majority.

Messrs. J. G. Jackson, Bacon, G. W. Campbell, Rhea and Gardner supported the bill, and Messrs. Quincy, D. R. Williams and Macon opposed it. It was passed at near 7 o'clock, by yeas and nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bibb, Blake, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Clifton, Cook, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Gardner, Gardner, Goldson, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Harris, Helms, Holmes, Howard, Ittley, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Key, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Lewis, Love, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, Milnor, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, J. Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Pitkin, Porter, Pugh, Rhea, (P.) Rhea, (T.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Seaver, Smeit, Smilie, J. K. Smith, Southard, Storer, Taggart, Taylor, Van Allen, Van Horne, Whitehill, Wilbour, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, Winn—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Bassett, Blackledge, Blount, Chittenden, Clay, Davenport, Franklin, Gray, R. S. Jackson, Kelly, Lyon, Macon, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Sloan, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Tallmadge, Trigg, Upham, Van Corlandt, Van Dyke, Wharton, D. R. Williams—26.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Jan. 7.

COMMUNICATION.

LOCKED JAW.—For the benefit of mankind, a correspondent wishes to communicate the following narrative to the public:—That some years past, spending an evening with a friend a very respectable master of a ship—a man of great information, acquired by reading and visiting many different countries, the conversation happened to turn upon that dreadful malady the Locked Jaw, when he observed, that some time before he had been on a voyage to the island of St. Eustatia, and while there became acquainted with a physician of the first eminence, on that island, and that he heard him observe, in company, upon the subject of the Locked Jaw, which was introduced, in the course of conversation, by a person present, that he had, during his practice, many cases, and that he had never lost a patient with it. This assertion surprised the captain, and led him to enquire of the physician his particular mode of treatment, in which he had been so successful; to which he readily replied—That he directed an application of warm Lye, made of Ashes, as strong as possible; if the foot or hand was wounded, the same to be dipped repeatedly into the Lye—and if a part of the body which could not be immersed in it, then in that case, the part affected to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm Lye. In consequence of the like remark being recollected to have been heard by a lad, who lived in the captain's family, the following facts are now communicated to the public, with a pleasing hope, that they may prove beneficial to some unhappy object in a future day.

Captain CHARLES GORTON, of this town, master of a vessel, aged 30 years, active and enterprising, being busied about his vessel on the 8th day of July, 1807, the weather warm, on some occasion, jumped, with great agility from her side, which was high above the wharf where she lay, very unfortunately upon a large heavy plank, from which projected a rusty spike 6 inches in length, and with a scraggy point, with such force, that a spike pierced through the sole of a pair of boots he then had on, almost new, and would have gone quite through his foot, had not the upper leather of his boot prevented it; every exertion of his own to extricate himself from the plank to which he was thus pinned fast, failing, two stout men, who were on the wharf, being called to his assistance, with great difficulty relieved him—in the most excruciating torture he was assisted in getting home—A physician was called in and administered but without effect, when the above mentioned lady hearing of the accident very humanely repaired to Capt. Gorton's house and recommended a trial of the Lye, which was immediately procured from a leech, which had been luckily set in the family a few days before—his wounded foot was put into the Lye, previously warmed, and surprising was the effect, within fifteen minutes the anguish was taken out, he went to bed and slept quietly. The next and for ten days, morning and evening, the application of the lye was made—no pain

nor uneasy sensation returned, but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day Capt. Gorton walked abroad.—Query, was not the Locked-jaw prevented and his life, in all human probability, saved by the application of the lye? He has not the least doubt of it himself, and is ready to attest to the truth of the above narration.

The next Dancing Assembly will be held at Mr. Caton's, on Thursday next, 26th instant.

January 24.

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the winter season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
Committee of Council.

January 21.

Astonishing Female Artist.

[This young Lady's performance is entirely different from the young Lady's who performed in Alexandria about a year since.]

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that a more singular and surprising instance of the wonderful productions of nature, was, perhaps, never so apparently demonstrated, as in the case of MISS SARAH ROGERS, a young Lady who has performed in Baltimore for some time past, and by the solicitations of a number of reputable families, has been induced to spend a few days in Alexandria, at Mr. Thornton's, King-street, between Water and Union-streets.

MISS ROGERS is a native of New Hampshire—she was born without the use of either hands or feet, but the amends made in the exercise of her other faculties, surpasses all human belief; without the use of any of her limbs, and with her mouth only, she will paint elegant Flowers and Landscapes, Mix Colours, Write, Thread a Needle, Cut Paper or Cloth with the Scissors, held in her mouth, &c. &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing the displays of genius exhibited by this Young Lady, and one of the fine arts explored in a most extraordinary manner, without the natural use of the hands and arms, and with the mouth only, are invited to improve the present and perhaps the only opportunity they ever will have, of partaking of this delightful and rational amusement, as they may not in a great number of years, if ever again, behold so pleasing and wonderful a sight.

Hours of admission every day and evening, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening.

Admission twenty five cents.

N. B. Large Paintings fit for framing, and gentlemen's Watch papers elegantly executed by this Young Lady, for sale at the above place.

January 18.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Warranted undrawn
TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.—Present price Six Dollars Fifty Cents.

January 24.

LANDED TO DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 26.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.
Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

2awtdpys

January 23.

redress for their grievances, by humbling Congress; and as their petitions have been treated with contempt—those弦s called "the worthless part of the community," they consider it not only a duty, in this public manner, to express their indignation at such conduct, but to seek relief from another quarter.

Resolved, That to our state government we look for council, protection and relief at this awful period of general calamity; that we have been educated in the principles of civil liberty, and from our cradles up to manhood, so we will never suffer commerce and fisheries to be destroyed, nor surrender our precious liberties to a foreign or domestic power.

Resolved, That the firm and dignified and the brilliant display of eloquence and argument, made by the minority in congress merit their highest praise; that the arguments are in our opinion unanswerable and unanswerable; and that as the inhabitants of this town are among the first to assert, so they will be among the last to surrender their independence.

Resolved, That we reciprocate the sentiments expressed by our brethren at Bath in their late town meeting.

Resolved, That a respectful address be transmitted in the name of this town to our general court of this commonwealth, setting forth the evils under which we suffer; and praying that hon. body to adopt such measures as in their wisdom they may deem expedient for the public welfare—and that a committee be chosen for this purpose.

Resolved, That a committee of public safety be appointed to watch over the interests of the town; that they be empowered to suppress all disturbers of the peace, and notice every abuse offered by any individuals, or combination of them, patrolling our streets and wharves, bearing offensive weapons, either by night or day, to the annoyance and terror of the inhabitants; and have them apprehended and punished at the expence of the town; and that this committee be empowered to correspond with similar committees in other towns.

Resolved, That we will mutually watch and protect what little property we have left—that we will use all lawful means to arrest disturbers and breakers of the peace; or such others as may (under pretence of authority from government) go armed by night, or utter any menaces, or threatening Speeches, to the fear and terror of the good people of this town;—and that we will ever hold in abhorrence pimping spies and night-walkers, who strive to gain on the spoils of their suffering fellow citizens.

Voted, That the said Resolves (of which the foregoing is a true copy) be forwarded to the Editor of the Columbian Centinel for publication.

Attest,
JOHN ROGERS, Town Clerk.
Gloucester, Jan. 12, 1809.

NEW YORK, January 19.

CHANCES FOR NEWS—There are yet none, at this port, the November and December Packets, from Falmouth—the ship Phillipburg, Leffingwell, from Liverpool—the bark Eliza, Chapman, from Falmouth England—the ship Delaware, Farrier, from Greenock—and the dispatch ship Union, from France. All of these vessels (and we believe one at London) were left, at the date of our last advices, and of course when they arrive will furnish something new. The November packet has been due nearly a month: but on the 7th November, there was no Packet at Falmouth. As it may have been some days before any arrived, the November packet may not be much out of time.

January 20.

By the Swedish schooner Julian, from Aux-Cayes, we learn, that Christophe and Pétion were still carrying on rather an inactive war. The island was tolerably well supplied with provisions, and the British were carrying on a great trade with the Haytiens. Coccoe was selling at 17 sous.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, [Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

At Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch,

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by James Kennedy, sen. BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET, And nowhere else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine store, No. 36 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRADE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)
Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laconic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid.—Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1808.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy.

I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1808.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. J. Taylor Ex'or

September 24.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels.

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

January 16.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes, and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.

6th Jan. (11)

d6t2aw

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rouset's CL-GARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappe do Course and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 boxes Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Joseph Harper.

January 6.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potowmack Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.

3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.

24 do. Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.

October 4.

—

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last a black Negro slave, named ELIAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a downy look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pairs of blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from Capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwistle.

January 10.

eol2t

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

Januad 10.

2aw

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls., Clayed do. in boxes.

Coffee in bbls. and bags.

Old London Particular, and Market Madeira

Wine, in pipes and half pipes.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes,

A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Printing in its various branches

executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PROBLEMS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A. J. L. W. R. K.
ENTITLED,

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